

Amendments to the specification:

Rewrite the previously rewritten paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24 as:

The injecting means to be used in the inventive device is not particularly restricted, if it can hold the inventive appliance cooled by said cooling means and inject the absorbing liquid without leak of gas of the testing components produced by decomposition of sample set up in the inventive appliance. For example, when using the inventive appliance that opens and shuts the closed introducing section closed with cock or valve on introduction of the absorbing liquid, a mechanism for injecting under pressure from tube connected to cock or valve using various pumps etc., a mechanism for sucking the absorbing liquid from tube connected to cock or valve, making the inside negative pressure by cooling the inventive appliance, and the like can be used. Moreover, when using the inventive appliance that is closed with packing or septum and introduces the absorbing liquid with needle pipe, a mechanism for injecting under pressure from tube connected to needle pipe using various pumps etc. and the like can be used. Thereamong, preferably, in the case of appliance comprising the closed introducing section with packing or septum to introduce the absorbing liquid with needle pipe as a mechanism for introducing the absorbing liquid for absorbing the testing components from outside, an absorbing liquid-injecting mechanism comprising needle pipe, motor buret, valve with actuator, moving mechanism of needle pipe and washing place, wherein the needle pipe is pierced through the packing or septum of the inventive appliance by moving mechanism, the absorbing liquid is introduced by switching the valve with actuator and working the motor buret, and then needle pipe is moved to the washing place by moving mechanism to wash the contaminated needle pipe, is preferable for use.

Rewrite the previously rewritten 1st complete paragraph of page 32 as:

Besides, the results etc. obtained in following examples 1 through 20 are collectively shown, respectively; type of sample, quantity of sample, theoretical consumption amount of oxygen, amount of oxygen at heating section of the inventive appliance and ratio of amount of oxygen at heating section to theoretical consumption amount of oxygen in Table 1; material of heating section, inner diameter of heating section, length on injection of sample into furnace, heating temperature, heating time, material of sample boat, type of absorbing liquid used and angle on slating sample in Table 2; contents of halogen and sulfur derived theoretically from sample (theoretical value), contents of halogen and sulfur obtained as a result (observed value) and recovery rate being a ratio therebetween (observed value/theoretical value) in Table 3.

Rewrite the previously rewritten paragraph bridging pages 36 and 37 as:

About 5 mg of S-benzylthiuronium chloride (from Kishida Kagaku Co.) were weighed out accurately into a platinum boat with length of 5 mm, width of 15 mm and height of 4 mm using microbalance M-3 from Metler Co., and inserted deep in a closed heat-decomposing appliance (length of tube: 30 cm, inner diameter of tube: 16 mm, outer diameter of tube: 18 mm) shown in Fig. 1. After injected oxygen, the appliance was stoppered at the absorbing liquid-introducing section. This closed heat-decomposing appliance was inserted horizontally as far as about 20 cm ~~beforehand~~ from the side of sample into a circular electric furnace (from Isuzu Seisakusho Co., attached with temperature controller EC5600 from Okura Electric Co.) heated to 1000 °C and heated ~~beforehand~~ for 5 minutes. Then, the closed heat-decomposing appliance was drawn out from the furnace, cooled, and injected with 2.5 ml of absorbing liquid comprising an aqueous solution of 0.04 mol/L sodium hydroxide and 24 % by weight of hydrogen peroxide from two-way cock, followed by shaking, which was allowed to stand for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the inside of the closed heat-

decomposing appliance including ground portion was washed with pure water and diluted to 50 ml to submit to IC measurement.

Rewrite the previously rewritten 1st full paragraph of page 37 as:

As for IC, CCPM (specified for resin) from ~~Tosho~~ Tosoh Corp. was used for pump, CM-8010 (electroconductivity detector) from Tosoh Corp. for detector, CO-8011 from Tosoh Corp. for column oven, SC-8020 from Tosoh Corp. for integrator, TSK gel IC-Anion-PwPEEK (4.6 mm I.D. x 50 mm) from Tosoh Corp. for analytical column, and 1,3 mM potassium gluconate-1.3 mM borax-30 mM boric acid-5 % acetonitrile-0.5 % ~~glycerol~~ glycerine for mobile layer, and measurement was made under flow rate of 1.2 ml/min, column temperature of 40 °C and sample injection volume of 100 µL. The calibration curve was prepared by appropriately diluting anion standard solution from Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd. to measure the absorbed liquid after decomposition of sample.